

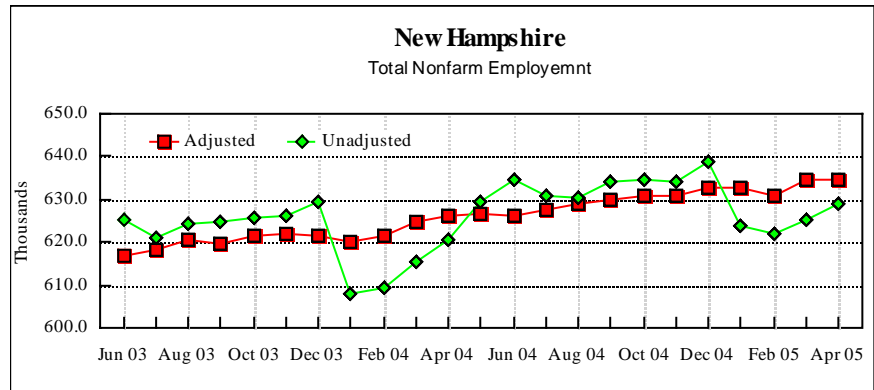
MONTHLY ANALYSIS OF INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT DATA  
New Hampshire, April 2005  
B G McKay

**Seasonally Adjusted:**

New Hampshire's seasonally adjusted trend line shifted upward by 200 jobs in the April estimates. Construction (supersector 20) played the most significant roll with its 400-job addition. To complete the expansion during the month, trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) and professional and business services (supersector 60) each added 300 workers to their respective payrolls.

Other services (supersector 80) held its employment totals at the March level.

On the downside, manufacturing (supersector 30) employment fell by 400 jobs, as financial activities (supersector 55) and leisure and hospitality (supersector 70) each pared their respective totals by 200 jobs. April's seasonally adjusted estimates concluded with government (supersector 90) reducing its roster by 100 jobs.



**Unadjusted:**

Unadjusted preliminary estimates for April showed that New Hampshire's industries added 3,500 jobs to the economy. Construction (supersector 20) garnered the lion's share of employment activity by expanding its work force by 2,000 jobs. Professional and business services (supersector 60) chipped in 900 jobs.

Seasonal events caused trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) to expand its ranks by 700, while leisure and hospitality (supersector 70) brought 500 additional staffers on board in April.

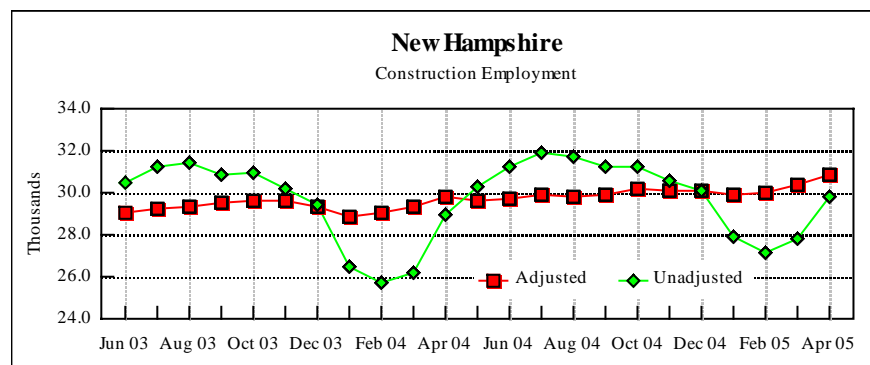
To wrap up the plus side of the ledger, information (supersector 50) augmented its cadre with 200 positions, and other services (supersector 80) employed 100 extra persons.

Natural resources and mining (supersector 10) and educational and health services (supersector 65) held employment totals at those established in March.

A 500-position cut in government (supersector 90) offset some of those previously mentioned gains. Manufacturing (supersector 30) trimmed its labor force by 300 jobs, and financial activities (supersector 55) slimmed down its personnel strength by 100.

**CONSTRUCTION**

All subsectors contributed to construction's (supersector 20) 2,000-job increase in April. Specialty trade contractors (subsector 238) covered one-half of the increase, while construction of buildings (subsector 236) expanded its force by 200.



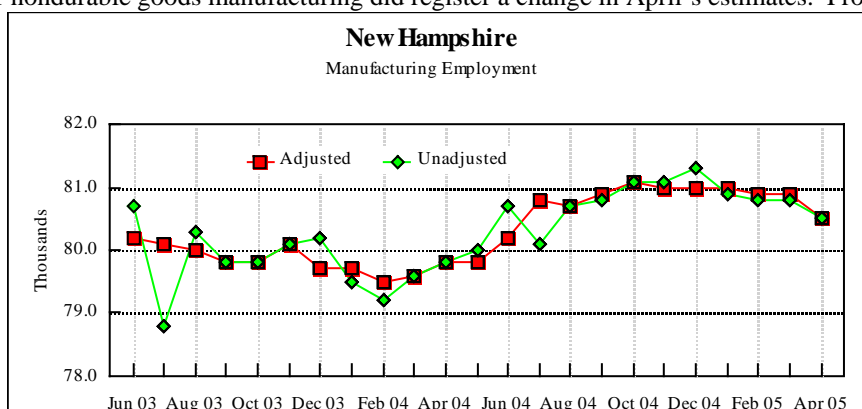
Spring of the year marks the starting point for projects in heavy and civil engineering construction (subsector 236). The sample indicated that tradition has been observed in April's preliminary estimates.

## MANUFACTURING

Durable goods manufacturing accounted for 200-jobs of manufacturing's (supersector 30) 300-job decline in April's preliminary estimates, as nondurable goods manufacturing dropped 100 workers for its roster.

The two published industries under nondurable goods manufacturing did register a change in April's estimates. From the sample, we see that elements in textile mills (subsector 313) and printing and related support activities (subsector 323) had a significant role in the movement of nondurable goods manufacturing's unadjusted employment trend line.

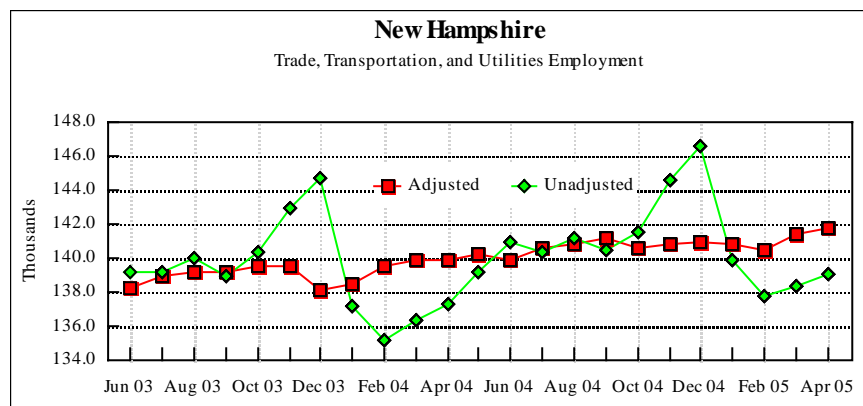
In turning to durable goods manufacturing, three of the published industries each posted a loss of 100 jobs. Those industries were (1) primary metal manufacturing (subsector 331), (2) computer and electronic product manufacturing (subsector 334), and (3) miscellaneous manufacturing (subsector 339). The sample showed that fabricated metal product manufacturing (subsector 332) worked to mitigate some of the job loss in durable goods manufacturing for April.



## TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, AND UTILITIES

Employment in trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) grew by 700 jobs overall in April's preliminary unadjusted estimates.

Transportation and utilities supplied 400 of those jobs. A closer look revealed that transportation and warehousing increased its employment levels, as utilities sustained the previous month's total number of jobs. According to the sample, transportation elements associated with travel and tourism started preparations for peak season operation.



Traditionally, April represents tax return month for many, and retail trade makes sizeable increases in staff to help with all the extra disposable income that is available at that time. April's 300 added jobs in retail trade broke from the 800-job average of the past five years.

Of the published industries in retail trade, clothing & clothing accessory stores, and general merchandise stores (a combination of subsector 448 and subsector 452) added 200 jobs in April's estimates. Department stores (industry group 4521) accounted for one-half of that increase. Food and beverage stores (subsector 445) also augmented its roster with 200 additional positions.

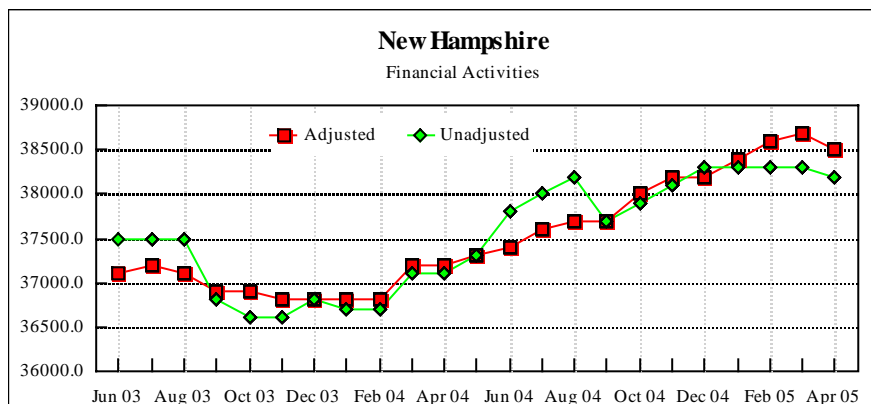
Total employment in wholesale trade held at the March level. A 100-job increase in merchant wholesalers, durable goods (subsector 423) offset the 100-job drop in wholesale electronic markets and agents and brokers (subsector 425).

## INFORMATION

Information (supersector 50) supplemented its work force with 200 additional jobs in April's estimates. Most elements in the information supersector contributed to the overall increase, except newspaper, periodical, book, and directory publishers (subsector 511), which reduced its labor force by 100 jobs.

## FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES

A 100-job reduction in finance and insurance (sector 52) carried the employment activities in April for financial activities (supersector 55), as the other published industries in this area did not adjust their respective employment levels. No single area within sector 52 stood out as the primary agent of change in April's estimates.

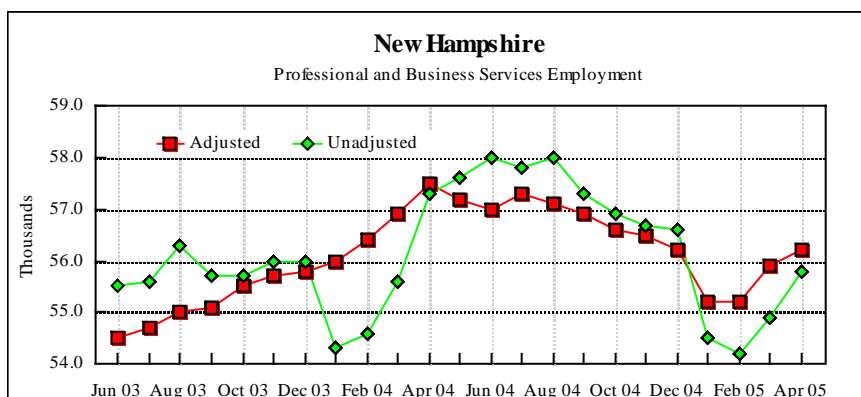


## PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES

Professional and business services (supersector 60) expanded its work force by 900 positions in April according to preliminary estimates.

Employment in administrative and support and waste management and remediation services (sector 56) grew by 1,000 jobs during the month. Of those 1,000 jobs, employment services (industry group 5613) pitched in 600.

Professional, scientific, and technical services (sector 54) held its employment numbers at the March total, while management of companies and enterprises (sector 55) pared 100 positions from its staff.



## EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES

Educational and health services (supersector 65) maintained the total number of jobs at the supersector and sector tiers at the level established in March. Industrial subdivisions in the two sectors did post changes to personnel strength in April.

Employment in colleges, universities, and professional schools (industry group 6113) notch up by 300 places.

Within health services (sector 62), nursing care facilities (industry group 6231) added 200 jobs, while ambulatory health care services (subsector 621) and hospitals (subsector 622) each increased crew size by 100 positions.

## LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY

April represented a transition phase for leisure and hospitality (supersector 70), as the employment trend line shifted upward by 500 positions in the unadjusted estimates.

For arts, entertainment, and recreation (sector 71), the total number of jobs declined by 100. The transitioned from ski season to golf and summer recreation activities resulted in a 700-job reduction in amusement, gambling, and recreation industries (subsector 713). Elements in museums, historical sites, and similar institutions (subsector 712) mitigate the job loss in sector 71.

Accommodation and food services (sector 72) added 600-jobs to April's employment picture. Food services and drinking places (subsector 722) expanded its payroll by 1,100 positions. Accommodations (subsector 721), caught between seasons, cut its work force by 500 jobs.

April estimates showed that full-service restaurants (industry group 7221) contributed 800 jobs to the subsector 722 growth, and limited-service eating places (industry group 7222) brought 100 additional workers on board during the month.

## OTHER SERVICES

Elements in personal and laundry services (subsector 812) and religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations (subsector 813) provided the impetus for the 100-job growth in other services (supersector 80) for April.

## GOVERNMENT

Government (supersector 90) fell by 500 jobs in April's preliminary unadjusted estimates.

State government reduced its ranks by 400 jobs, as the state university system adjusted its staffing level during the month.

In the month after many communities hold town meetings, local government across the state trimmed 100 jobs from the administrative side of their house.

Federal government employment in New Hampshire remained at the previous month's level in the April estimates.

